A2 cont.

wherein the formulation as administered to a human eye elicits a redness response rating of +1 or less.

23. (Amended) A method of modulating pupil dilation, comprising:

A3

administering to an eye of a patient a formulation comprising a compound including an alpha 1 antagonist capable of disrupting endogenous compounds which stimulate dilator muscles of the eye and eliciting a redness response of +1 or less on a scale of from 0 to +4; and

allowing the formulation to remain in contact with the eye for a period of time and under lighting conditions where the dilator muscles would be stimulated in the absence of the formulation.

34. (Amended) A method of treatment, comprising:

subjecting the eye of a human patient to refractive surgery;

A4

allowing the eye of the patient to recover; and

administering to the patient a formulation comprised of an active agent including an alpha 1 antagonist capable of blocking an endogenous compound which stimulates a dilator muscle of the eye wherein the formulation is a liquid formulation applied directly to the eye of the patient.

37. (Amended) An ophthalmic, night vision formulation, comprising:

a sterile aqueous carrier;

A5

a therapeutically effective amount of a first pharmaceutically active compound including an alpha 1 antagonist capable of disrupting endogenous compounds which stimulate dilator muscles of a human eye; and

a second pharmaceutically active compound characterized by its ability to reduce redness in a human eye.

41. (Amended) An eyedropper, comprising:

a hollow cylindrical barrel comprising a first end, a second end, and an inner surface;

a means for providing suction to draw an aqueous formulation into the hollow cylinder barrel, the first end of the barrel configured to receive the means for providing suction to draw the formulation, the barrel having a small opening at the second end configured to permit passage of the formulation;

wherein the formulation comprises an aqueous solvent and a compound including an alpha 1 antagonist capable of interfering with a biochemical reaction which results in stimulation of dilator muscles of a human eye, and eliciting a redness response in a human eye of +1 or less on a scale of from 0 to +4.

43. (Amended) A method of reducing adverse visual effects of spherical aberrations on a human eye, comprising:

administering to a human eye a first active compound including an alpha 1 antagonist capable of reducing dilation of a human eye exposed to a low light environment as compared to dilation which naturally occurs absent the compound and generating a redness response of about +1 or less on a scale of 0 to +4.